



# Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Notice 2003

as amended

made under section 182 of the

*Radiocommunications Act 1992*

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**Section 1**

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**Part 1 Preliminary****1 Name of Notice** [see Note 1]

This Notice is the *Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Notice 2003*.

**2 Commencement** [see Note 1]

This Notice commences on gazettal.

**3 *Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Notice 1996* — revocation**

The *Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Notice 1996* is revoked.

**4 Definitions**

## (1) In this Notice:

***accredited testing body*** means a laboratory that is accredited, for this Notice, by:

- (a) NATA; or
- (b) a body that:
  - (i) has entered into a mutual recognition agreement with NATA; or
  - (ii) has entered into a mutual recognition agreement under the Agreement on Mutual Recognition on Conformity Assessment Certification and Marking made between Australia and the European Community on 24 June 1998, as in force from time to time; or
  - (iii) has entered into a mutual recognition agreement under an agreement about mutual recognition on conformity assessment certification and marking made between Australia and a foreign country or the European Union.

***Act*** means the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

***agent***, of a manufacturer or importer, means a person who is authorised in writing by the manufacturer or importer to act in Australia as an agent of the manufacturer or importer for Division 7 of Part 4.1 of the Act.

***applicable standard***, for a device, means a standard mentioned in Schedule 3 that applies to the device.

*Note* Standards are made under section 162 of the Act.

***AS/NZS 4417.1*** means the Australian/New Zealand Standard *Marking of electrical and electronic products to indicate compliance with regulations — Part 1: General rules for use of the mark* published by Standards Australia.

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**authorised officer** means:

- (a) an inspector under subsection 267 (1) of the Act; or
- (b) a person authorised in writing by ACMA for sections 24 and 25.

**built-in display**, for a device, means an electronic display or screen integral to the device, and does not include a display or screen that can be used independently of the device.

**compliance label** has the meaning given by subsection 9 (1).

*Note* Section 6 extends some references to ‘compliance label’ in this Notice to include a compliance label under the *Telecommunications Labelling (Customer Equipment and Customer Cabling) Notice 2001*.

**compliance mark** means the C-Tick mark or the RCM.

**compliance record** has the meaning given by subsection 19 (1).

**C-Tick mark** means the mark set out in Part 1 of Schedule 1.

**declaration of conformity** means a declaration that:

- (a) is in a form approved by the ACMA; or
- (b) contains the information required in that approved form, whether or not the declaration is accompanied by other material.

*Note* The ACMA makes approved forms available on its website at [www.acma.gov.au/complianceforms](http://www.acma.gov.au/complianceforms).

**description of the device** means sufficient information for a person to determine whether the device is the same as a device for which a declaration of conformity was prepared.

*Note* The description of a device may include a photograph or sketch or other pictorial representation of the device illustrating its internal and external aspects (including printed circuit boards).

**Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries** means the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries, ACN 008 550 347.

**high-risk device** means a device which if operated in contravention of an applicable standard may have a high interference impact on other devices using the radiofrequency spectrum.

*Examples of devices that are high-risk devices*

- 1 A land mobile service base station, mobile and portable equipment.
- 2 Citizen band radio equipment.
- 3 An emergency position-indicating radiofrequency beacon.
- 4 A paging transmitter.
- 5 VHF international maritime mobile equipment.

**low-risk device** means a device which if operated in contravention of an applicable standard may have a low interference impact on other devices using the radiofrequency spectrum.

*Examples of devices that are low-risk devices*

- 1 A remote controlled model.
- 2 A garage door control.
- 3 A radio microphone.
- 4 A personal alarm transmitter.

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**medium-risk device** means a device:

- (a) which if operated in contravention of an applicable standard may have an interference impact on other devices using the radiofrequency spectrum; and
- (b) that is not:
  - (i) a high-risk device; or
  - (ii) a low-risk device.

*Example of a device that is a medium-risk device*

A DECT or PHS device.

**NATA** means the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (ACN 004 379 748).

**New Zealand Compliance Notice** means a notice, as in force from time to time, made under regulations 32 (1) (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001 of New Zealand.

*Note* The current New Zealand Compliance Notice is available on the internet at <http://www.med.govt.nz/rsm/standards/index.html>. The New Zealand Radiocommunications Regulations 2001 are made under the New Zealand Radiocommunications Act 1989. The Act and Regulations are available on the internet at <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/>.

**New Zealand Radio Standards Notice** means a notice, as in force from time to time, made under regulations 32 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (j) of the Radiocommunications Regulations 2001 of New Zealand.

*Note* The current New Zealand Radio Standards Notice is available on the internet at <http://www.med.govt.nz/rsm/standards/index.html>. The New Radiocommunications Regulations 2001 are made under the New Zealand Radiocommunications Act 1989. The Act and Regulations are available on the internet at <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/>.

**product identification code**, for a device, means the written information used by the supplier of the device to identify the device.

**RCM** means the Regulatory Compliance Mark set out in Part 2 of Schedule 1.

*Note* The RCM is reproduced from the Appendix to AS/NZS 4417.

**supplier** means:

- (a) in relation to an imported device — the importer or an agent of the importer; and
- (b) in relation to a device manufactured in Australia — the manufacturer or an agent of the manufacturer.

**supplier code number** means a code number issued to a person:

- (a) in accordance with a notice made by ACMA under section 407 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*; or
- (b) in accordance with this notice or the *Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Notice 1996*; or
- (c) by Standards Australia International Limited under AS/NZS 4417.

**variant**, of a device, means a version of the device that is not identical to the device but is not sufficiently different from the device to affect the application to that version of an applicable standard for the device.

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**working day**, in relation to a request under section 24, 25, 29 or 30, means a day other than:

- (a) a Saturday or a Sunday; or
  - (b) a day that is a public holiday or an Australian Public Service holiday in the place where the request is made.
- (2) A reference in this Notice to a standard is a reference to the standard as in force from time to time.
- (3) A reference in this Notice to a document with the prefix ‘AS/NZS’ is a reference to a document that is a joint Australian and New Zealand Standard approved for publication on behalf of Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand, as in force from time to time.
- (4) A reference in this Notice to a device that complies with New Zealand labelling legislation is a reference to a device for which the following criteria are satisfied:
- (a) the device complies, within the meaning of the New Zealand Radio Standards Notice, with an applicable standard mentioned in Table 1 of that Notice, which has a level of conformity of 1, 2 or 3;
  - (b) the supplier of the device, within the meaning of the New Zealand Compliance Notice, has the documents mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) of the New Zealand Compliance Notice for level of conformity 1, 2 or 3;
  - (c) the device is labelled with a compliance mark within the meaning of the New Zealand Compliance Notice.

## **5 Application**

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), this Notice applies to a device that:
- (a) is manufactured in or imported into Australia for supply; and
  - (b) is a device to which an applicable standard applies.
- (2) This Notice does not apply to a device that is imported or manufactured otherwise than for supply in Australia.
- (3) Parts 2, 3 and 4 of this Notice do not apply to a device that:
- (a) is imported into Australia from New Zealand for supply; and
  - (b) complies with New Zealand labelling legislation.

*Note* Subsection 4 (4) explains when a device complies with New Zealand labelling legislation.

## **6 Relationship between this Notice and the *Telecommunications Labelling (Customer Equipment and Customer Cabling) Notice 2001***

If a device to which this Notice applies is also an item of customer equipment or customer cabling to which the *Telecommunications Labelling (Customer Equipment and Customer Cabling) Notice 2001*, as in force from time to time, applies:

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- (a) the requirements in this Notice (other than Part 2) are additional to the requirements under that Notice; and
- (b) Part 2 of this Notice does not apply in relation to the device; and
- (c) a reference in this Notice (except in subsection 4 (1)) to a compliance label includes a reference to a compliance label under that Notice.

*Note* An effect of paragraph (b) is that the supplier of a device that is to be labelled with an A-Tick under the *Telecommunications Labelling (Customer Equipment and Customer Cabling) Notice 2001* is not required to label the device with a C-Tick as well.

**7 Relationship between this Notice and the *Radiocommunications (Compliance Labelling — Electromagnetic Radiation) Notice 2003***

If a device to which this Notice applies is also a device to which the *Radiocommunications (Compliance Labelling — Electromagnetic Radiation) Notice 2003*, as in force from time to time, applies, the requirements in this Notice are additional to the requirements under that Notice.

*Note* An effect of section 7 is that a C-Tick mark can only be applied to a device if it complies with the requirements of this Notice and the *Radiocommunications (Compliance Labelling — Electromagnetic Radiation) Notice 2003*.



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## Part 2 Form and placement of compliance labels

### 8 Who must apply a compliance label to a device

- (1) If a device is manufactured in Australia, a label must be applied to the device as a compliance label by 1 of the following persons:
  - (a) the manufacturer;
  - (b) an agent of the manufacturer;
  - (c) a person who is authorised by the manufacturer, or an agent of the manufacturer, to apply labels on behalf of the manufacturer or agent.

*Note* A compliance label is described in subsection 9 (1).

- (2) If a device is manufactured outside Australia, a label must be applied to the device as a compliance label by 1 of the following persons:
  - (a) the importer;
  - (b) an agent of the importer;
  - (c) a person who is authorised in writing by the importer or agent to act outside Australia as an agent of the importer for Division 7 of Part 4.1 of the Act.
- (3) If a device:
  - (a) is either:
    - (i) manufactured as part of a motor vehicle, or installed in a motor vehicle, by a member of the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries; or
    - (ii) imported as part of an imported motor vehicle by a member of the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries; and
  - (b) is an integral part of the motor vehicle; and
  - (c) complies with each applicable standard;subsections (1) and (2) do not apply in relation to the device.

*Note* See also sections 12 and 18 in relation to a high-risk device or a medium-risk device to which subsection 8 (3) applies.

### 9 What is a compliance label

- (1) A **compliance label** for a device is a label that meets the requirements of this section and sections 9A to 9D.
- (2) The label must be in the form set out in Schedule 2.
- (3) The label must include the information specified in at least 1 of the paragraphs in subsection (4) about:
  - (a) in relation to an imported device — the importer; and

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- (b) in relation to a device manufactured in Australia — the manufacturer.
- (4) The information is the following:
  - (a) business name and business address in Australia;
  - (b) business name registered on the national business names register within the meaning of section 147 of the *Corporations Act 2001*;
  - (c) personal name and address of place of business in Australia;
  - (d) Australian Company Number or ACN under section 118 of the *Corporations Act 2001*;
  - (e) Australian Registered Body Number or ARBN under Part 5B.2 of the *Corporations Act 2001*;
  - (f) Australian Business Number or ABN under the *A New Tax System (Australian Business Number) Act 1999*;
  - (g) registered trade mark under the *Trade Marks Act 1995*;
  - (h) supplier code number issued by ACMA, or in respect of the RCM, by Standards Australia International Limited.

*Location of compliance label*

- (5) Subject to sections 9C and 9D, the label must be placed on the device on a place that is accessible by the user.

*Note* Section 9C deals with situations where applying a label to the surface of a device is not possible or practical. Section 9D gives a supplier the option of labelling some types of device electronically.
- (6) A label is not accessible if it is necessary to use a specialised tool to gain access to it.
- (7) The information required by subsection (3) and the compliance mark:
  - (a) must be as close as practicable to each other; and
  - (b) must not be placed so that one wholly or partially obscures the other.

**9A Durability of compliance label**

- (1) A compliance label must be durable.
- (2) A compliance label must be applied to a device:
  - (a) permanently; or
  - (b) in a way that makes removal or obliteration difficult.

**9B Symbols and characters on compliance label**

- (1) The information on a compliance label must be legible, with alphanumeric characters (if any) at least 1 mm high.
- (2) A compliance mark must be at least 3 mm high.

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**9C Placement of compliance label**

- (1) If it is not possible to apply a compliance label to the surface of a device because of the size or physical nature of the device, or it is not practical to apply a compliance label to the surface of a device, the compliance label must be applied to:
  - (a) the external surface of the packaging used for the device; and
  - (b) the documentation (including any warranty or guarantee certificates) that accompanies the device when it is supplied to the user.
- (2) The compliance label applied to the external surface of the packaging used for the device must:
  - (a) occupy an area that is greater than 1% of that external surface; and
  - (b) be clearly visible.
- (3) The supplier must make and keep a record of:
  - (a) the reasons why subsection (1) applies to the device; and
  - (b) where each compliance label is applied.

**9D Electronic labelling**

- (1) A supplier may apply a compliance label to a device using the built-in display of the device.
- (2) The supplier must ensure that the documentation that accompanies the device when it is supplied to the user sets out a method for displaying the compliance label.
- (3) The compliance label must be applied to the device in a way that would make it difficult to prevent the display of the label when the method set out in the documentation is used.
- (4) Subsection 9 (5) and sections 9A and 9C do not apply to a label applied under this section.

## **Part 3 Requirements to be met before a compliance label is applied**

### **Division 3.1 Application of Part 3**

#### **10 No application to variants of a device**

This Part does not apply in relation to a variant of a device if the relevant requirements of this Part have been met in relation to the device.

### **Division 3.2 Permission to use compliance marks and issue of supplier code numbers**

#### **11 Notification**

- (1) Before a supplier applies a label with a C-Tick mark to a device as a compliance label for the first time, the supplier must have obtained from ACMA:
  - (a) permission to use the C-Tick mark as part of the label; and
  - (b) a supplier code number.
- (2) An application to the ACMA for permission to use the C-tick mark and the issue of a supplier code number must be:
  - (a) in a form approved by the ACMA; or
  - (b) in writing setting out the information required in that approved form, whether or not the application is accompanied by other material.

*Note* The ACMA makes approved forms available on its website at [www.acma.gov.au/complianceforms](http://www.acma.gov.au/complianceforms).

- (3) Before a supplier applies a label with the RCM to a device as a compliance label for the first time, the supplier must register the supplier's use of the RCM with ACMA in accordance with AS/NZS 4417.1.
- (4) This section does not apply if ACMA has previously issued the supplier with a supplier code number and an approval to use a compliance mark under the *Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Notice 1996*, as in force immediately before the commencement of this Notice.

## **Division 3.3 Compliance levels**

### **12 Compliance levels**

- (1) Before a supplier applies a compliance label to a device, the supplier must ensure that the device complies with each applicable standard at the compliance level mentioned in column 3 of Schedule 3 for the standard.
- (2) The supplier of a high-risk device or a medium-risk device to which subsection 8 (3) applies must ensure that the device complies with each applicable standard at the compliance level mentioned in column 3 of Schedule 3 for the standard.

### **13 Compliance level 1**

To comply with compliance level 1 for an applicable standard, the supplier of a device must:

- (a) prepare a description of the device; and
- (b) complete and sign a declaration of conformity for the device.

### **14 Compliance level 2**

- (1) To comply with compliance level 2 for an applicable standard, the supplier of a device must:
  - (a) comply with compliance level 1; and
  - (b) obtain and retain reasonable written evidence that the device complies with the standard.
- (2) For paragraph (1) (b), the reasonable written evidence must include at least one of the following:
  - (a) written authority by the Federal Communications Commission for a device to operate in the United States of America (USA), along with documented information showing how the device has been altered to meet Australian requirements where these diverge from USA requirements;
  - (b) a test report prepared by an accredited testing body endorsed in accordance with the body's accreditation criteria;
  - (c) a test report from a person that is not an accredited testing body;
  - (d) a manufacturer's performance specifications for the device.

### **15 Compliance level 3**

To comply with compliance level 3 for an applicable standard, the supplier of a device must:

- (a) comply with compliance level 1; and
- (b) obtain and retain evidence that the device conforms with the standard in the form of a test report produced under section 16.

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**Division 3.4 Testing of devices**

**16 Testing**

- (1) This section applies if a device is to be tested for conformity with an applicable standard for compliance level 3.
- (2) A test under this section must be carried out by an accredited testing body.
- (3) The accredited testing body that tests a device must give a test report to the supplier of the device setting out:
  - (a) the tests it has used; and
  - (b) the results of those tests, including test data; and
  - (c) whether the results of the tests show that the device conforms with the standard, within the meaning of section 17.

**17 Test results**

- (1) This section applies to a device tested for conformity with an applicable standard under section 16.
  - (2) A device conforms with the standard if:
    - (a) the test measurement is within the relevant test limit; and
    - (b) the uncertainty range is within the relevant test limit.
  - (3) A device does not conform with the standard if:
    - (a) the test measurement is not within the relevant test limit; or
    - (b) the uncertainty range, or a part of the uncertainty range, is not within the relevant test limit.
  - (4) For measurements of radiated emissions, a device is to be assessed for conformity or non-conformity with the standard according to paragraphs (2) (a) and (3) (a) only.
- (4A) If:
- (a) a standard specified as the standard for performance (the *first-mentioned standard*) in an applicable standard permits test measurements to be taken in accordance with the requirements of a specified ETSI standard as an alternative to the requirements for test measurements in the first-mentioned standard; and
  - (b) test measurements are taken in accordance with the requirements of the specified ETSI standard;
- a device is to be assessed for conformity or non conformity with the requirements of the ETSI standard in accordance with the provisions governing the interpretation of measurement results within that standard, and subsections (2) and (3) do not apply.

(5) In this section:

***ETSI standard*** means a standard published by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

***test limit*** means a maximum or minimum value set by an applicable standard for a particular quantity subject to measurement.

***test measurement*** means a value attributed to a particular quantity subject to measurement according to an applicable standard.

***uncertainty range*** means a range of values relating to a test measurement, within which the dispersion of test measurements for the quantity subject to measurement could reasonably be expected to fall.

## **Part 4 Requirements to be met after compliance label applied — devices to which Part 5 does not apply**

### **Division 4.1 Application**

#### **18 Application of Part 4**

This Part applies to:

- (a) a device, other than a device to which Part 5 applies, if a supplier of the device applies a label to the device as a compliance label; and
- (b) a high-risk device or a medium-risk device to which subsection 8 (3) applies.

### **Division 4.2 Record keeping**

#### **19 Compliance records — general requirements**

- (1) A *compliance record* is a record that must be kept under section 20.
- (2) A compliance record:
  - (a) must be in English; and
  - (b) may be a copy of an original record; and
  - (c) may be kept in electronic form.

#### **20 Keeping of records**

- (1) The supplier of the device must keep, for 5 years after the device has ceased to be supplied in Australia:
  - (a) the declaration of conformity relating to the device; and
  - (b) the description of the device; and
  - (c) for a high-risk device that is shown, under section 16, to comply with an applicable standard — the records mentioned in section 21; and
  - (d) for a medium-risk device — the records mentioned in section 22; and
  - (e) for a device to which a compliance label is not applied because of section 9C — the records mentioned in subsection 9C (3).
- (2) If an agent of a manufacturer or importer keeps records for the manufacturer or importer that must be kept under subsection (1), the agent must also keep a copy of its agency agreement with the manufacturer or importer for the same period as those records are kept.



**21 Records of compliance with applicable standard**

For paragraph 20 (1) (c), the records are:

- (a) the test report showing that the device conforms with the applicable standard; and
- (b) for a variant of the device — a statement by the supplier that:
  - (i) identifies the device and the variant; and
  - (ii) describes the differences between the device and the variant; and
  - (iii) includes an explanation of how the differences mentioned in subparagraph (ii) do not affect the variant's conformity with the applicable standard.

**22 Records of compliance with compliance level 2**

For paragraph 20 (1) (d), the records are records of the reasonable written evidence mentioned in paragraph 14 (1) (b).

**Division 4.3 Availability of compliance records for inspection**

**23 Where compliance records are to be available**

The supplier must ensure that the compliance records for the device are available at the principal business address in Australia of the supplier.

**24 Provision of information to authorised officer**

- (1) An authorised officer may, in writing, require the supplier to give to the officer specified compliance records for the device.
- (2) If the request is for a specified record, the supplier must produce the record within 10 working days after the day specified in the request.
- (3) If the request is for a specified circuit diagram or manual for the device, the supplier must produce the document within 30 working days after the day specified in the request.
- (4) After receiving the information from the supplier, the authorised officer must give the supplier a receipt for the information supplied.
- (5) The authorised officer must return the records to the supplier as soon as practicable and, in any case, within 60 days after receiving the document.
- (6) If an authorised officer believes that the records kept by the supplier do not provide sufficient evidence that the device complies with each applicable standard, the officer may, in writing, require the supplier to give to the officer a test report from an accredited testing body showing that the device either complies or does not comply with each applicable standard.

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**25 Testing of items by testing body**

- (1) An authorised officer may, in writing, require the supplier of a device to give up to 3 samples of the device to an accredited testing body specified by the officer, for testing to determine whether the device complies with an applicable standard.
- (2) The supplier must comply with the request within 10 working days after the day specified in the request.
- (3) The supplier must attempt to obtain from the body a receipt for the samples, specifying that the samples have been received by the body and the date when the samples were received by the body.
- (4) On receiving a request from ACMA, the supplier must:
  - (a) give the receipt to ACMA; or
  - (b) if the supplier has been unable to obtain a receipt, satisfy ACMA that the supplier made reasonable attempts to obtain a receipt.
- (5) ACMA must make arrangements with the body to ensure that the samples are returned to the supplier within a reasonable period after they have been tested.
- (6) In this section, *device* includes a variant of the device.

## **Part 5**                      **Requirements to be met after compliance label applied — devices imported from New Zealand**

### **26**            **Purpose of Part 5**

This Part provides ways for ACMA to work out whether a device imported into Australia from New Zealand complies with New Zealand labelling legislation dealing with the use of the C-Tick mark.

*Note 1* Subsection 4 (4) explains when a device complies with New Zealand labelling legislation.

*Note 2* A device that is imported into Australia and complies with the New Zealand labelling legislation dealing with the C-Tick mark must also comply with the *Radiocommunications (Compliance Labelling — Electromagnetic Radiation) Notice 2003*.

### **27**            **Application of Part 5**

This Part applies to a device that is imported into Australia from New Zealand.

### **28**            **Importer taken to have labelled device**

For this Part, the importer of a device is taken to have labelled the device under Part 2.

### **29**            **Provision of information to authorised officer**

- (1) An authorised officer may, in writing, require the importer of a device to give to the officer specified New Zealand compliance records for the device.
- (2) If the request is for a specified record, the importer must produce the record within 10 working days after the day specified in the request.
- (3) If the request is for a specified circuit diagram or manual for the device, the importer must produce the document within 30 working days after the day specified in the request.
- (4) After receiving the information from the importer, the authorised officer must give the importer a receipt for the information supplied.
- (5) The authorised officer must return the records to the importer as soon as practicable and, in any case, within 60 days after receiving the document.

**Section 30**

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- (6) If an authorised officer believes that records provided under this section by the importer do not provide sufficient evidence that the device complies with New Zealand labelling legislation, the officer may, in writing, require the importer to give to the officer a test report from an accredited testing body showing that the device either complies or does not comply with an applicable standard.
- (7) In this section:  
*New Zealand compliance records* means the documents mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) of the New Zealand Compliance Notice for level of conformity 1, 2 or 3.

**30 Testing of items by testing body**

- (1) An authorised officer may, in writing, require the importer of a device to give up to 3 samples of the device an accredited testing body specified by the officer, for testing whether the device complies with an applicable standard.
- (2) The importer must comply with the request within 10 working days after the day specified in the request.
- (3) The importer must attempt to obtain from the body a receipt for the samples, specifying that the samples have been received and the date when the samples were received.
- (4) On receiving a request from ACMA, the importer must:
- (a) give the receipt to ACMA; or
  - (b) if the importer has been unable to obtain a receipt, satisfy ACMA that the supplier made reasonable attempts to obtain a receipt.
- (5) ACMA must make arrangements with the body to ensure that the samples are returned to the importer within a reasonable period after they have been tested.
- (6) In this section, *device* includes a variant of the device.

## Schedule 1 Compliance marks

(subsection 4 (1), definitions of *C-Tick mark* and *RCM*)

### Part 1 C-Tick mark



*Note* The C-Tick mark is a protected symbol for section 188A of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

### Part 2 RCM



*Note* The RCM is a trademark owned by Australian and New Zealand regulators. Manufacturers or importers who intend to use the RCM should register with Standards Australia International Limited in accordance with AS/NZS 4417.1.

## **Schedule 2 Compliance labels**

(subsection 4 (1), definition of **compliance label**, and subsection 9 (2))

Either the C-Tick mark or the RCM

Information required under subsection 9 (3)

## Schedule 3      Applicable standards and compliance levels

(subsection 4 (1), definition of **applicable standard**)

Item	Applicable standard	Compliance Level
1	<i>Radiocommunications (Devices Used in the Inshore Boating Radio Services Band) Standard 2008</i>	3
2	<i>Radiocommunications (HF CB and Handphone Equipment) Standard 2008</i>	3
3	<i>Radiocommunications (Cordless Telephone) Standard 2008</i>	1
4	<i>Radiocommunications (118MHz to 137MHz Amplitude Modulated Equipment — Aeronautical Radio Service) Standard 2012</i>	3
5	<i>Radiocommunications (MF and HF Radiotelephone Equipment — International Maritime Mobile Service) Standard 2002</i>	3
6	<i>Radiocommunications (Paging Service Equipment) Standard 2002</i>	3
7	<i>Radiocommunications (121.5 MHz and 243.0 MHz Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons) Standard 2003</i>	3
8	<i>Radiocommunications (MF and HF equipment — Land Mobile Service) Standard 2003</i>	3
10	<i>Radiocommunications (Short Range Devices) Standard 2004</i>	1
11	<i>Radiocommunications (UHF CB Radio Equipment) Standard 2011 (No. 1)</i>	3
12	<i>Radiocommunications (VHF Radiotelephone Equipment — Maritime Mobile Service) Standard 2004</i>	3
13	<i>Radiocommunications (Analogue Speech (Angle Modulated) Equipment) Standard 2005</i>	3
14	<i>Radiocommunications (406 MHz Satellite Distress Beacons) Standard 2005</i>	3
15	<i>Radiocommunications (Digital Cordless Communications Devices — DECT Devices) Standard 2007</i>	2
16	<i>Radiocommunications (Digital Cordless Communications Devices — PHS Devices) Standard 2007</i>	2

**Table of Instruments****Notes to the *Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Notice 2003*****Note 1**

The *Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Notice 2003* (in force under section 182 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*) as shown in this compilation is amended as indicated in the Tables below.

**Table of Instruments**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Date of notification in Gazette or FRLI registration</b>	<b>Date of commencement</b>	<b>Application, saving or transitional provisions</b>
<i>Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Notice 2003</i>	10 Dec 2003 (see Gazette 2003, No. GN49)	10 Dec 2003	
<i>Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Amendment Notice 2004 (No. 1)</i>	1 Sept 2004 (see Gazette 2004, No. GN35)	1 Sept 2004	—
<i>Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Amendment Notice 2005 (No. 1)</i>	3 June 2005 (see F2005L01404)	15 June 2005	—
<i>Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Amendment Notice 2007 (No. 1)</i>	31 Aug 2007 (see F2007L03473)	1 Sept 2007	—
<i>Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Amendment Notice 2008 (No. 1)</i>	25 June 2008 (see F2008L02156)	26 June 2008	—
<i>Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Amendment Notice 2008 (No. 2)</i>	12 Dec 2008 (see F2008L04655)	13 Dec 2008	—
<i>Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Amendment Notice 2010 (No. 1)</i>	29 Mar 2010 (see F2010L00761)	31 Mar 2010	—
<i>Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Amendment Notice 2011 (No. 2)</i>	26 May 2011 (see F2011L00864)	27 May 2011 (see s. 2 (c))	—
<i>Radiocommunications Devices (Compliance Labelling) Amendment Notice 2012 (No. 1)</i>	21 Aug 2012 (see F2012L01724)	29 Aug 2012 (see s. 2 (b) and Gazette 2012, No. GN34)	—



**Table of Amendments****Table of Amendments**

ad. = added or inserted    am. = amended    rep. = repealed    rs. = repealed and substituted

<b>Provision affected</b>	<b>How affected</b>
<b>Part 1</b>	
S. 4.....	am. 2008 No. 2; 2010 No. 1
<b>Part 2</b>	
S. 9.....	am. 2008 No. 2; 2010 No. 1
S. 9A.....	ad. 2010 No. 1
S. 9B.....	ad. 2010 No. 1
S. 9C.....	ad. 2010 No. 1
S. 9D.....	ad. 2010 No. 1
<b>Part 3</b>	
<b>Division 3.2</b>	
S. 11.....	am. 2008 No. 2; 2010 No. 1
<b>Division 3.4</b>	
S. 17.....	am. 2008 No. 2
<b>Part 4</b>	
<b>Division 4.2</b>	
S. 20.....	am. 2010 No. 1
<b>Division 4.3</b>	
S. 25.....	am. 2008 No. 2
<b>Part 5</b>	
S. 26.....	am. 2008 No. 2
S. 30.....	am. 2008 No. 2
<b>Schedule 3</b>	
Schedule 3.....	rs. 2004 No. 1 am. 2005 No. 1; 2007 No. 1; 2008 Nos. 1 and 2; 2010 No. 1; 2011 No. 2; 2012 No. 1
Schedule 4.....	rs. 2008 No. 2 rep. 2010 No. 1
Schedule 5.....	rs. 2008 No. 2 rep. 2010 No. 1